

Police Find Car Bomb In Turkish City, Near U.S., French Facilities

The Associated Press

IZMIR, Turkey — Turkish police found a car loaded with high explosives on Monday in a parking lot near U.S. and French facilities in this Aegean city, the city's martial law command said Tuesday.

It said the discovery was made in a fashionable district of Izmir, an ancient city formerly known as Smyrna.

The command said the small car was found abandoned in a parking lot about 109 yards (100 meters) from the U.S. officers' club and a seaside hotel frequented by American servicemen.

The car was also near the French Cultural Center and the French Consulate, police sources said.

The command said initial investigations showed that the car had been rented three months ago from an Istanbul car rental agency. Police said it was rented by a Jordanian of Palestinian origin whom they identified as Sabah Nimer. Military security agents were searching Izmir suburbs for him on Tuesday.

The command said 25 containers of liquid nitroglycerine and hand grenades were found in the car's trunk and engine compartment. It said the explosives could have caused "serious destruction and casualties."

Bomb experts were flown in

from Ankara to disconnect the car's electrical system, police sources said.

It was not clear what tipped authorities off to the fact the car contained explosives.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has its southern command headquarters in Izmir, about 1,500 U.S. servicemen are attached to the base.

Izmir, which has a population of more than 1.5 million, was a prime target for terrorist acts before the 1980 military takeover in Turkey. But NATO personnel and American servicemen in the city were not among the targets.

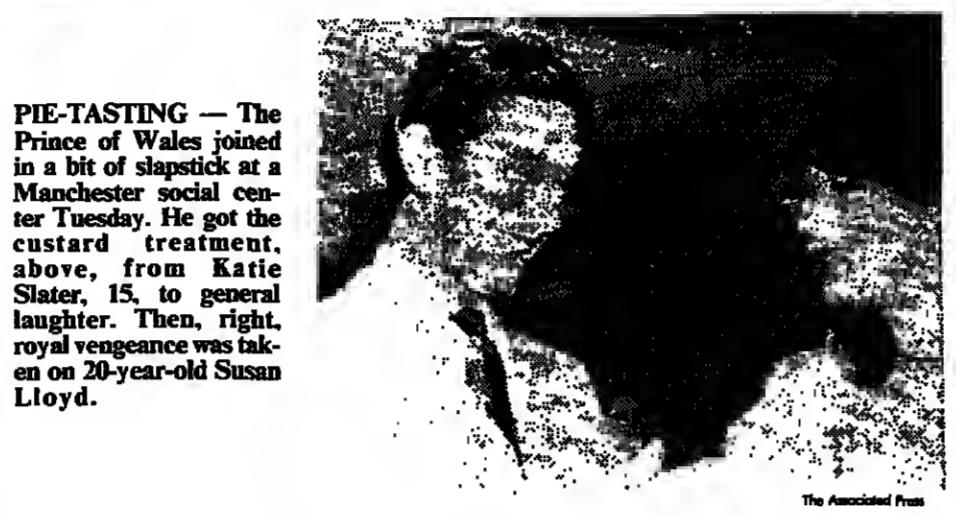
The statement from the military command linked Monday's incident to recent attacks in Lebanon and Kuwait, calling it the first attempt in Turkey "to continue bloody sabotage acts by bombed-loaded vehicles carried out in the Middle East."

Military authorities also said they were stepping up security measures around foreign offices and NATO buildings as a precaution against terrorist attacks.

They said they would prohibit parking around foreign-owned buildings, would check vehicles parked in the center of Izmir and would check identity cards of those entering or leaving the city.



PIE-TASTING — The Prince of Wales joined in a bit of slapstick at a Manchester social center Tuesday. He got the custard treatment, above, from Katie Slater, 15, to general laughter. Then, right, royal vengeance was taken on 20-year-old Susan Lloyd.



Fear and Resentment Linger In German Peace Movement

(Continued from Page 1) met put up their own list of four candidates to the nine-member local church council two weeks ago. Their candidates were known to the other parishioners as leaders of Bible classes. Three of the four were elected. "The same would happen in other parishes," the pastor said.

Many young Protestant pastors have become active leaders in peace groups.

"The Protestants are all right, the Catholics are waffling," said a girl during a demonstration.

There is no discernible anti-Americanism, although many young Germans blame the escalation of East-West military tension chiefly President Ronald Reagan.

"We used to take our friendship with the Americans for granted; now it is no longer so obvious and I guess people feel that they have to do something about it personally," a journalist said.

A yawning generation gap exists. The young are vocal, the middle-aged are largely silent. "I've stopped talking to my parents about this a long time ago," is a frequent remark.

The young are less concerned than older people that the protests in West Germany have generated pressure on Western governments but not on the Soviet Union. They are aware of it and for some of them it causes nagging doubts. But

Head of Detective School Is Shot to Death in Peru

Reuters

LIMA — Four men shot and killed the head of Peru's detective training school, General Carlos Herrera, as he drove through Lima early Tuesday, police said.

Police said they did not know whether it was a political murder. Earlier, the government said the police had captured one of Peru's most powerful leftist guerrilla leaders, Emilio Antonio Diaz Martinez. On Monday, a power cut plunged Lima into darkness. Police said they did not know whether guerrillas were responsible.

Rumsfeld Delivers Letter From Reagan to Iraq

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, left Baghdad on Tuesday after delivering a written message from President Ronald Reagan to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the official Iraqi news agency, INA, said.

It said that the message concerned bilateral relations, the regional situation and U.S. efforts to achieve peace and stability in Lebanon.

The agency said Mr. Hussein "responded to the U.S. wish to continue contacts between officials of both countries in order to reach a better understanding of their positions on the problems of the region and international issues of common interest."

Some observers said that might signal progress or a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed by Iraq during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. A State Department official in Washington said Monday night that the United States was ready to restore full diplomatic ties.

"They are giving asylum to the movement" in the hope of keeping it moderate but effective, he said. Some of the unions have organized discussion meetings in factories.

Church circles especially are afraid that frustrated young protesters who filled the streets this fall will either turn violent or "turn off and go to Katmandu," in the words of one pastor.

A Protestant church organization recently issued a call for constructive peace work and local pastors have been writing to all the members of the national parliament from this region asking them for an accounting on their efforts in behalf of peace.

"We must keep at the heels of the politicians," one of the pastors said.

Mr. Reagan mentioned last week as a basis for pulling the U.S. Marines out of Lebanon.

But, after issuing that warning, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, sought to tone it down, saying, "We do not expect this to take place. We think it is still going in the other direction."

A senior White House official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, added that the United States was not pinning its hopes on any one development such as the reconciliation talks between Mr. Gemayel and the factions opposing his authority.

Last week, Mr. Reagan said the marines would be withdrawn if there was a total "collapse of order" in Lebanon.

Lebanon Attack May Dominate Reagan Session

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was expected to face close questioning Tuesday night on the Middle East at his first formal press conference since 24 U.S. servicemen were killed in a bomb attack in Beirut on Oct. 23.

Mr. Reagan answered questions from reporters in an informal 10-minute session last week, but he has not held a formal press conference since Oct. 19.

The news conference followed the release of a congressional study that concluded that the Beirut attack was at least partly due to "serious errors of judgment" by Marine Corps officers.

The Lebanese situation, including conditions under which the marines might be withdrawn, seemed likely to dominate Tuesday night's session.

UN Censures U.S.-Israeli Military Pact

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted to censure the new U.S.-Israeli agreement for greater military cooperation.

The vote Monday night on the Arab-sponsored resolution was 81-27 with 29 abstentions.

The resolution said the U.S.-Israeli accord "will increase Israel's intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies."

It demanded that all countries, "particularly the United States of America . . . refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts."

The Israeli ambassador, Yehuda Z. Blum, was repeatedly interrupted on "points of order" by Iraqi, Iranian, Libyan and Syrian delegates as he accused the assembly of bias against Israel.

Hossein Latify, the Iranian representative, described the Israeli envoy as "the Zionist entity agent with their retarded mind and archaic logic" and "the extended arm of the filthy American imperialists [who] should be removed as a cancerous tumor . . . from the General Assembly."

The U.S. representative, Stephen J. Solarz, a Democratic congressman from New York, objected that such personal attacks were "proscribed by the assembly's rules."

Mr. Solarz, in explaining the negative U.S. vote, said the strengthening of U.S. relations with Israel "is central to the pursuit of peace and is not aimed against any state in the region."

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel reached agreement in Washington on Nov. 29 on strengthening military ties.

The U.S.-Israeli accord was adopted Monday in another resolution sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries and adopted 101-18 with 20 abstentions.

EC Budget For 1984 Becomes Law

Parliamentary Initiative Bypasses Community Rift

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's 1984 budget was signed into law Tuesday after an institutional dispute, which boosted the European Parliament's morale but left the community's basic financial problems unsolved.

Piel Dankert, the parliamentary president, signed the budget of 25 billion European Currency Units (\$2.2 billion) after the assembly successfully defied national governments' wishes over several key amendments.

The Parliament benefited from dissunity among the community's foreign affairs ministers, who failed to agree Monday on any strong common challenge to aspects of the assembly's vote in Strasbourg last week that approved the budget.

Community sources said individual states, unhappy at Parliament's assertiveness, had the right to take court action against the assembly. But the political will appeared to be lacking.

In an apparent show of strength before elections in June next year, Parliament froze a British refund, pledged money for future industrial projects and exceeded total spending limits agreed by the Council of Ministers.

The freezing of the British refund of 750 million ECU (\$640 million) until at least March was the centerpiece of Parliament's strategy to force member governments into finally tackling much-needed financial reforms.

Member governments accept the need for economy measures but they have been unable to reach agreement on where to make cuts in the Common Agricultural Policy, the community's most expensive outlay.

The community's executive commission is expected to act swiftly to enforce the new budget. But it will have no effect on the commission's need to find stringent savings to make sure the community does not run out of money next year.

The 1984 budget is only 1.2 percent above this year's budget, an increase far under the inflation rate, and too low to meet annual farm price rises and other routine commitments.

U.S. Navy Recalls Second Battleship To Active Service

The Associated Press

BREMERTON, Washington — The U.S. Navy is recalling to active duty the battleship Missouri, on whose decks the Japanese signed the surrender ending World War II.

The 857-foot (271-meter) 45,000-ton battleship was retired from service nearly 30 years ago, after serving in the Korean War. The Missouri, like the New Jersey, which is on duty off the Lebanese coast, is equipped with 16-inch (41-centimeter) guns that can fire 2,500-pound (1,132-kilogram) projectiles up to 23 miles (37 kilometers).

The Missouri will spend about 18 months being overhauled in Long Beach, California, at an estimated cost of \$400 million.

A third battleship, the Iowa, is being overhauled in Pascagoula, Mississippi. And in 1986, the Navy plans to call up the Wisconsin, the last of the four Iowa-class battleships built early in World War II.

The Missouri, which is built to carry a crew of 3,000, has 12-inch armor that could withstand a hit from an Exocet missile, according to a navy official in Bremerton.

WORLD BRIEFS

Thatcher Condemns U.S. Aid for Irish

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Tuesday condemned fund-raising in the United States for Irish guerrillas fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Mrs. Thatcher, who appeared in Parliament dressed in black, said that money given to Noraid, a New York-based group that raises money from the Irish-American community, "possibly had the result of . . . the death of an American citizen and the injury of others" in an Irish Republican Army bomb attack in London on Saturday. Five persons, including two Americans, were killed by the bomb, and 91 were injured, including two Americans. Noraid contends that the money goes to families in Northern Ireland.

On Tuesday, the Irish cabinet ordered a review of laws covering incitement to violence, which could lead to a ban on Sinn Fein, the political arm of the outlawed IRA in Britain, sources said a ban was being weighed carefully. Sinn Fein captured nearly half the Roman Catholic vote in Northern Ireland at Britain's general election in June.

UN Censures South Africa on Angola

UNITED NATIONS, New York (Combined Dispatches) — The Security Council censured South Africa Tuesday for military operations in neighboring Angola and endorsed that country's right to reparations. All the members voted for the resolution except the United States, which abstained.

The resolution responded to a complaint by Angola that South Africa has committed repeated aggression against its territory. The Angolan ambassador, Elvio de Figueiredo, charged that as recently as last Friday, when South Africa informed the United Nations that it would undertake the disengagement of its forces, another offensive was mounted.

Angolan officials, meanwhile, said Tuesday that Angola views South Africa's proposed mutual pullback of forces from the border of South-West Africa, or Namibia, as a maneuver to block Angola's call for the Security Council meeting and "will not even consider" the offer.

The officials, accompanying President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on a visit to Guine-Bissau for a summit of the heads of state of the five Portuguese-speaking African nations, said the South African proposal was "merely a stalling tactic aimed at putting off our request for the Security Council meeting." The offer was presented Thursday in a letter from Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

(Reuters, AP)

González Sees Progress on EC Entry

PARIS (AP) — Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez of Spain said Tuesday that Spain and France "are in the process of moving closer" to a common view on the question of enlarging the European Community.

After an hourlong meeting with President Francois Mitterrand of France, who in January takes up the rotating presidency of the European Community, Mr. Gonzalez said: "Fixing a date for Spain to join the Common Market is not the most important problem." He added: "After the Common Market summit in Athens, I was more concerned with the fate of Europe than with the enlargement of the Common Market."

The Spanish press has accused France of being the main obstacle to its entry into the Common Market. French farmers, already hurt by low food prices, have vehemently protested plans to include Spain and Portugal in the EC.

Swiss Protest Italian Secret Agents

ROME (Reuters) — Switzerland has sent a diplomatic note to Italy protesting what it terms repeated violations of Swiss sovereignty by Italian secret agents. Italian Foreign Ministry officials said Tuesday.

They confirmed local press reports which said the note, presented Monday to the Italian ambassador in Bern, warned Italy that if the violations continued, relations between the two countries could suffer.

The Swiss authorities also demanded an explanation of a statement by an Italian official last August about Italian secret service operations outside a jail near Geneva where Licio Gelli, grandmaster of the illegal P-2 Masonic Lodge, was held before his escape. Mr. Gelli was awaiting extradition to Italy in connection with the collapse of the Italian bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

The report said there were "at least three clear cases of violations this fall" in September, October and November. Two occurred during military maneuvers in southern Sweden and the third near military installations in the Stockholm archipelago, the report said.

Sweden Reports Submarine Intrusions

STOCKHOLM (UPI) — Sweden issued on Tuesday a report on new alien submarine intrusions, which navy sources said were Soviet violations of the inter waters of the nation.

The government looks with extremely grave concern on this new report of submarine violations," Defense Minister Anders Thunborg said. The document on submarine intrusions in the past three months was submitted to the government by Sweden's commander-in-chief, General Lennart Ljung.

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For the Record

Greyhound's 10,000 employees have voted by more than 74 percent in favor of a proposed three-year contract, accepting cuts in pay and benefits of 14 percent and ending a seven-week strike, the bus company announced Monday. It plans to resume full nationwide service Wednesday.

South African government offices in a black township outside Durban were damaged by two explosions Tuesday night, police said. Nobody was injured in the blasts in Kwa-Mashu. (Reuters)

Otto Lembke will remain in the West German cabinet until a court decides whether there is enough evidence to indict him in a bribery scandal, the Bonn government said Tuesday. Chancellor Helmut Kohl approved the economics minister's decision to stay in the cabinet. (AP)

A hospital's right to force-feed a cerebral palsy victim who wants to starve herself was confirmed Tuesday by a judge in Riverside, California. But Elizabeth Bonita, 26, said she hoped to die before appeals of her case were exhausted; over the weekend she reduced her intake of liquid nourishment and her weight dropped to 90 pounds (40.7 kilograms). (AP)

Michael Thomas, a former U.S. intelligence agent, arrived Tuesday at a prison in Lyons for a confrontation with the Nazi war criminal, Klaus Barbie, who is awaiting trial.

Ex-U.S. Agent Says He Saw a Roundup of Jews by Barbie</h

Sweden Delays Return Of Computer Equipment To U.S. Pending Report

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has refused to return the pirated U.S.-made computer equipment it seized last month, pending the completion of a report expected Wednesday.

If a Swedish inspector fails to classify the equipment as war materiel, the shipment could be sent on to Moscow, although that was not considered likely. The U.S. authorities have said the advanced equipment was being sent illegally to the Soviet Union.

At a news conference Monday in Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger displayed related computer equipment seized by West German customs officials, and urged Sweden to return the four containers of computer equipment it impounded Nov. 17 at the port of Helsingborg. He said the equipment could be greatly helpful to the Russians in producing military equipment.

Prime Minister Olof Palme declined Tuesday to comment on Mr. Weinberger's statement, saying he would take no action until he received an official report on the confiscated equipment.

Carl Algren, a war materiel inspector, was expected to conclude his study Wednesday. He confirmed that the containers seized by Sweden contained part of the same VAX 11-782 computer displayed by Mr. Weinberger. The VAX 11-782, valued at \$1.5 million to \$2 million, is manufactured by Digital Equipment Corp.

On Nov. 14, customs officials in Hamburg had seized computer equipment shipped from a Cape Town company headed by a man identified as Richard Müller. The authorities later returned that equipment to the United States.

■ New U.S. Controls Urged

Earlier, Robert C. Foth of the Los Angeles Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called Monday for tighter export licensing procedures on U.S. technology that could enhance Soviet military capabilities.

At the same press conference, the U.S. Customs Service disclosed that Mr. Müller, the ostensible purchaser of the seized computer, had been indicted in California in 1979 for illegally exporting semiconductor manufacturing equipment to the Russians.

Mr. Müller's South African company had received 15 shipments of high-technology equipment man-

ufactured in the United States, U.S. customs officials said. They indicated that the equipment, valued at more than \$7 million, had been re-exported illegally.

Mr. Regan said that current U.S. regulations had not provided for a pre-export check on either the electronics company or on Mr. Müller.

Mr. Weinberger said the computer and its associated equipment would have helped the Russians make "vastly more accurate and destructive weapons" at a savings of hundreds of millions of dollars.



Olof Palme

New U.S. Army Uniforms Ill-Received in the Field

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Soldiers say they're too hot, too heavy, too hard to dry, too hard to keep from wrinkling and just generally sloppy. So the U.S. Army is going ahead with the purchase of millions of new camouflage uniforms.

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African Nations to Seek Aid for Drought Victims

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Drought is causing enormous suffering in southern Africa and the victims are planning an appeal for international help.

Regional officials estimate the drought cost six nations — Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zimbabwe — at least one billion dollars in 1982-83, a financial burden they said could take years to overcome.

They said about four and a half million people are suffering in Lesotho, Mozambique and Zimbabwe alone and cattle are dying by the hundreds of thousands.

The Southern African Development Coordination Conference, the main regional development organization, has drawn up an appeal for \$300 million in emergency aid from all parts of the world, the officials said.

It will be presented to the annual conference meeting in Zambia in February. Fifty countries and aid organizations attended the previous talks in Lesotho last January.

Nine nations formed the conference in 1980 to assist development and reduce economic dependence on South Africa.

Conference officials said considerable amounts of aid had already reached the area, but more was

required for immediate needs and long-term recovery programs.

The conference said there had been an almost total loss of cereal crops in southern Mozambique and many animals had died. Food and other aid totaling \$58.4 million is needed.

In Zimbabwe, two million people, about a quarter of the population, are suffering. About 100,000 cattle have died and the projected final toll is 450,000, about 30 percent of the country's herds. The country seeks \$120 million in aid.

In Lesotho, at least 100 people are known to have starved to death in the first five months of this year. Almost 750,000 of its 1.2 million people need emergency food aid.

SEOUL — A court upheld prison sentences of four to six years for the six Chinese hijackers who forced an airliner to fly to South Korea in May. But it hinted that the government might be lenient on political or humanitarian grounds.

The hijackers, who say they are political refugees, have demanded that South Korea allow them to go to Taiwan.

Mr. Kurbegovic record-

ed a message around June 1974 in which "he talked about bombing the Capitol building with projected nerve-gas munition."

Mr. Kurbegovic was born in Yugoslavia and has been living in the United States since 1967. He was arrested Aug. 20, 1974, for having exploded a bomb two weeks earlier at the Los Angeles International Airport, killing three persons.

The judge indicated that the government in any event might be held liable for claims by nonmilitary wives, parents and children of the veterans. "Certainly," he said, "you wouldn't fault the wife for having intercourse with the husband, or

the children for being born."

The veterans say they suffered

internal and genetic injuries from a

potent contaminant, dioxin, that

they say the companies knew was

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S. Africa, Mozambique Discuss Ban of Guerrillas

REUTERS

LISBON — South Africa's foreign minister, R.F. Botha, began

talks Tuesday in Swaziland with

Mozambique officials to end guer-

illa hostilities between the two

neighboring countries, the Portu-

guese news agency ANOP said.

The agency reported that Presi-

dent Samora Machel of Moza-

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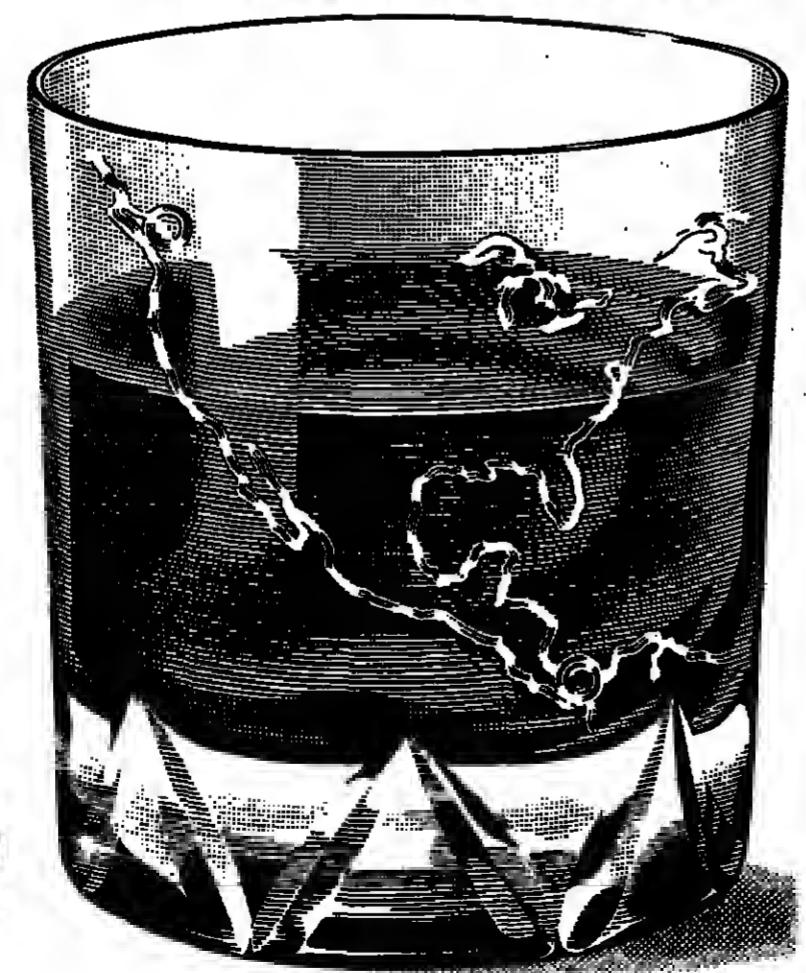
refugee, Ramon Onsadera, 23,

Monday night after raiding a cafe

here where he worked as a waiter.

Head office: Milan, Via L. Mancini 1

From Vancouver To Panama.



Johnnie Walker Red Label

THE CLASSIC SCOTCH WHISKY ANYWHERE

Johnnie Walker Red Label

U.K. Fallout Reading Shows Decline for 1982

Reuters

LONDON — Radioactive fall-out from nuclear weapons tests declined last year after a slight increase in 1981, a British report said Tuesday.

The National Radiological Protection Board, in its annual report on fallout, said the increase two years ago had been due to a Chinese atmospheric test in October 1980.



Johnnie Walker Red Label

White House Considers Placing Excise Taxes on All Forms of Energy Use

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering an across-the-board excise tax on all forms of energy as part of the contingent tax increase that it may include in its forthcoming budget.

The larger debate continues over whether to include any tax proposal in the recommendations for the 1985 fiscal year. But assuming that there is a tax plan, Treasury officials are inclined toward the energy levy as one that would spread the revenue-raising burden across

broad spectrum of taxpayers and pose fewer political problems than the excise tax on oil only that President Ronald Reagan proposed a year ago.

In January Mr. Reagan proposed a three-year standby tax increase beginning in fiscal 1986. It included a \$5-a-barrel excise tax on oil and a 5-percent individual and corporate income surtax. The taxes were to go into effect only if the deficit remained above a certain amount, the economy continued to recover and Congress enacted specified spending cuts.

The administration did little to promote its tax proposals, but it was clear that the oil excise tax proposal would have faced stiff opposition in Congress.

An energy tax is also among the major items that the Senate Finance Committee is considering in its own deficit-reduction plan, along with an income surtax for upper-income households (\$60,000 and over) for joint returns and \$42,000 for individual ones) and

corporations.

The proposal would levy a 2.5-percent tax on all forms of energy consumed in the United States including oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, coal and electricity. It would be the broadest consumption tax in the federal code.

The tax would be levied at the easiest collection point is the distribution system, not from the user. For instance, the oil tax would be imposed on the sale of petroleum products by a refiner while the gas tax would be imposed on the sale to a local distribution company.

The article cites Mr. Kurbegovic's activities to support the authors' thesis that chemical and biological weapons are more of a terrorist threat than nuclear weapons.

The likelihood of terrorists constructing a nuclear device that works is infinitesimally small," said one of the authors, Neil C. Livingstone. "On the other hand, there are all these nasty germs and what-have-you that are well within the reach of terrorists today. You can buy anthrax and botulism through the mail for 'scientific purposes.'

According to Mr. Livingstone and his co-author, Joseph D. Douglass, terrorists using chemical or biological weapons that could be made in a kitchen or garage could kill thousands of people.

The authors did not say that president, Richard M. Nixon or Gerald R. Ford, was Mr. Kurbegovic's target. But they said that the threat was taken seriously by the Secret Service.

The head of the Los Angeles Police Department's bomb squad, Arleigh McCree, said that the convicted bomber "threatened a lot of people and sent toxic chemicals through the mail to Supreme Court justices."

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ed a message around June 1974 in which "he talked about bombing the Capitol building with projected nerve-gas munition."

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BAYONNE, France — Gunmen

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Caution Wins in Japan

The disappointing returns in Japan's election were a triumph for leave-us-alone conservatism, and for not much else. The turnout was low. Among individual candidates, the most conspicuous winner was Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister who was recently convicted of taking bribes and, unless he wins an appeal, faces a four-year prison sentence. The vote for him conveyed his constituents' gratitude for the flow of public works money that Mr. Tanaka, who continues to be highly influential, has steered into his district.

The loser was Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is highly regarded — in other countries, at least — as a man who can make up his mind. To Japanese voters that evidently makes him a threat, in a modest way, to a comfortable consensus. The election leaves his Liberal Democrats only barely in control of a parliamentary majority, and Mr. Nakasone is perhaps vulnerable to attempts from within the party to replace him with someone safer.

That would mean a reversion to a much more passive style of politics. It would be less dangerous in Japan than in most other democracies, since Japan depends less on initiative from the top down. But Mr. Nakasone's arrival a year ago ended a period of extraordinary devotion to the status quo — not to say, to stagnation — in Japanese politics. Concerning national defense, Mr. Nakasone, unlike his recent predecessors, was willing at least to

entertain the possibility of a somewhat greater effort by Japan in its own behalf.

Japan has had a couple of unpleasant reminders lately of the character of the neighborhood in which it lives. The Soviets have been talking about those of their SS-20 missiles that are pointed eastward. The destruction of the South Korean airliner is still in people's minds, as well as the North Korean attack on South Korean leaders in Burma. If Mr. Nakasone had won heavily, commentaries like this one would probably have explained it as a reaction to foreign threats. But most of the voters apparently decided that, in such menacing times, it is better to do nothing for a while and see what happens.

As sometimes occurs in other electoral systems, a small shift in votes has produced a rather large redistribution of parliamentary seats. Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democrats lost a tenth of their seats because they lost less than a twentieth of their popular vote. The Clean Government Party, which stands for nothing in particular except opposition to the Liberal Democrats, improved its share of the popular vote from 9 percent to a little over 10 percent, which translated into a gain from 34 seats to 38. It would be more than a pity if Japanese politicians took this arithmetic to mean that the voters don't like their government to talk openly about national requirements.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The sharp electoral setback to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party speaks more to that nation's domestic problems than to its foreign affairs. Relations with America and the Western alliance were insignificant issues in the campaign and may not be much altered by it.

The LDP is in fact a conservative party; it has ruled Japan since 1955. Its popular vote Sunday was only slightly less than usual. But opposition groups pooled their strength and took the largest number of seats ever from the LDP, which lost its majority in the House of Representatives. Still, that has happened before, and the LDP retains a commanding minority position. Assuming Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone can keep his job when the new Diet assembles, the larger question will be what he does to retain it and to be re-elected as party leader at next November's LDP caucus.

By all accounts, the Liberals were weighted down by the continuing power of Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted two months ago of taking bribes from the Lockheed Corporation while prime minister. Having nonetheless won re-election by the largest margin of his career, he remains on the scene in command of the party's largest faction. How Mr. Nakasone deals with him will shape the course of Japan's politics in the months ahead.

Power inside the party has frequently shifted. Mr. Nakasone set an unusually vigorous and welcome style of leadership. Now his wings have been clipped for reasons that appear unrelated to this vitality. Of greatest concern to Americans will be the effect on Japan's military and economic policies.

In barely a year in office, Prime Minister Nakasone tried to reduce resentment against Japanese trade policies by chopping at the barriers to imports and gaining reluctant acceptance of other nations' restrictions on Japanese sales. Further progress toward a more balanced trade account may now be slowed.

On the military front, Mr. Nakasone accepted a commitment to expand Japan's contributions to Western defense, including a more active diplomacy and foreign aid program. No retreat from this is likely.

But domestic social programs may get a larger slice of the Japanese pie — as the strengthened opposition parties demanded and Mr. Nakasone promised, particularly for education. The economic stimulus of increased government spending and larger budget deficits could do more than any trade measures to satisfy the world's clamor for Japan to import more and export less.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Japan: After 'a Major Defeat'

Voters as a whole made clear that they do not approve of a party that is dominated by a convicted ex-prime minister, and of the pork barrel politics that he and his followers are believed to represent. [The election results are] a major defeat for the ruling party.

Voters did, in effect, what the Diet had failed to do. The election was called as a direct result of the parliamentary impasse over the handling of a joint opposition resolution calling for the voluntary resignation of Kakuei Tanaka. By either voting against the LDP or abstaining, many people disapproved of the way in which the LDP ignored the overwhelming public outcry for Mr. Tanaka's resignation.

The great irony is that Mr. Tanaka himself garnered the largest number of votes of his long political career — a figure that far exceeded even the number he collected while he was prime minister. The Tanaka faction, which put up more candidates than any other LDP faction, did much better than the others. This indicates that, while decrying pork barrel interests in principle, many voters at least commuted at them in reality.

— *The Japan Times* (Tokyo).

Mr. Nakasone's decision to give low priority to political ethics, which was the main theme of the campaign of the leading opposition parties, was probably the main reason for the LDP's setback. The LDP's disappointing performance is bound to lead to factional squabbles, and there is a possibility of Mr. Nakasone being forced to quit. However, this will do little to rid the party of irregular practices that one day could break its hold on power. Some housecleaning is long overdue.

— *South China Morning Post* (Hong Kong).

Two aspects of the election results are worth noting. On the domestic scene, Japanese voters have penalized the "money politics" that con-

tinates the country's power circles. This electoral reaction — reminiscent of the one that followed revelation of the Lockheed scandal in 1976 — is a reality that the parties and factions will have to take into account.

And in external affairs, Mr. Nakasone — or his successor — will be obliged to observe extreme caution. In the year that he has been in power the prime minister has boldly accentuated Japanese military and diplomatic solidarity with the Western camp, in particular the United States. That drew fire not only from militant "pacifists" but also from moderates. Had he overcome this resistance with a large electoral victory, Mr. Nakasone would now benefit from an indisputable popular consensus. But the opposite has occurred. Relations between Washington and Tokyo may suffer.

— *Le Monde* (Paris).

Japan's election has vindicated Prime Minister Nakasone in one respect: He did not want to go to the polls because he knew he would emerge weaker. The result proved him right. He will have much more difficult time in government from now on.

— *The Times* (London).

We and other nations in the world will now be looking at Japan, for the next short while at least, with a bit of uncertainty. The many years of LDP government, coupled with the sure and friendly hand of Mr. Nakasone's foreign policy, perhaps made us all a little complacent.

Mr. Nakasone has made significant strides in developing ties with ASEAN countries and he has built an important bridge of understanding between the countries in our region and Japan. No matter who holds power in Tokyo, it is vitally important that these close ties be maintained and built upon. We cannot afford a return to the mistrust and suspicion that may have clouded relations in the past.

— *The Bangkok Post*.

FROM OUR DEC. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1903: Wolf Hunts at the White House

WASHINGTON — Moving pictures of wolf hunts turned the East Room of the White House into a miniature theatre. The "stage manager" was John Abernathy, friend of President [Theodore] Roosevelt. Some nights ago he showed the pictures privately to the President, and the latter was so delighted with the exhibition that he decided to invite some friends to see it. Those who saw the pictures declared that they were remarkable. No onlooker, however, expressed himself as more pleased with them than the President. "There, they've got him!" he exclaimed as a hunt drew to a close. "That's one of the finest sports in the world," he declared, "and I hope to get some equally as good next year."

1933: Russians Sell Biblical Codex

LONDON — The British Museum will buy a manuscript from the Soviet government for £100,000 a manuscript known as the "Codex Sinaiticus." Prime Minister MacDonald announced in the House of Commons [on Dec. 20] that the manuscript formerly belonged to the tsar. It is one of the oldest and most famous manuscripts of the Bible and is said to be of paramount importance in the establishment of the biblical text. For many years after the Russian revolution, the whereabouts of the "codex" was a matter of mystery, and there was even doubt whether it had not been destroyed. After the "codex" and the Vatican manuscript, the oldest Bible manuscript is the "Alexandrinus," dating from the fifth century, now in the British Museum.

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ARTS / LEISURE

M Joins U.S. Men's Magazines

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — M, the latest men's magazine in the United States, is the brainchild of the publisher, John B. Fairchild, and the president of W, the magazine for women. W, launched 11 years ago, was itself a glamour spin-off of Women's Wear Daily, the trade journal that Fairchild turned

around some years ago by adding fashion-spice and gossip columns. The formula proved successful — W's circulation is now 250,000 and against 70,000 for Women's Wear Daily.

M, which launched in October, proclaims that it is meant for "the civilized man." It is neither Playboy nor Gentleman's Quarterly. "It is for men who are interested in style in the broadest sense of the word," Fairchild said during a recent interview in his office here.

The magazine combines articles on fashion, books and films, with tycoon success stories and off-the-wall subjects — such as "Civilized Safari" or "Crewing on the Schuykill."

The latest issue slaps health fadism in the United States in an article titled "Surviving Fitness." After denouncing the ravages committed in the name of jogging and tennis, M recommends the gentle activities of "walking, stretching and bending, swimming and cycling." Fitness is kept at 25 percent of the magazine's contents.

"Fashion is more about how a civilized man would live," Fairchild said. "The clothes are also worn by models, but we try to put them in realistic situations. We're not eccentric and we're not interested in appealing to fashion freaks."

The magazine's ultimate goal is to be positive, Fairchild said, adding: "Even when we talk about cancer, we're talking about cancer progress."

Pornography, Fairchild believes, is passé. "People, I think, are sick of it. Porn is totally sexist. There is absolutely no romance in it. There's too much ugliness in life. Why not show the beautiful side of it?" he said.

But he still has a page at the beginning of the book featuring pretty girls under the headline: "Looking Great" because, Fairchild admitted "Men love beautiful girls."

"We're looking for people who are active, interesting," he said, "men who have big jobs but still manage to live and enjoy their lives, no matter what their age is. We're now looking for men under 42 who are doing interesting things in life."

The covers of the first three issues featured Prince Philip, President Ronald Reagan and Giovanni Agnelli, president of Fiat. Fairchild said he is not afraid of using men who have been overexposed "because we try to look at the other side of their lives. Take President Reagan, for instance. He has had his chopping wood. We want to know why he enjoys life. All the political side has been written about a lot. There is no logic in our decisions but we found him an unusual man who really loves good living."

"Once we've established our credibility, we'll bring in less-known people because readers will assume we know what we're talking about."

The current issue of M is different from the first three in that it features on the cover "an American gentleman" who is little-known outside the art world: George Weymouth, a self-taught and "excellent painter" who can command \$120,000 for a portrait, M writes. Weymouth, a dedicated and suc-



Covers of the first four issues of M magazine.

cessful conservationist, also relishes the good life, as the magazine's photos of his warm and countrified kitchen indicate. When he is not painting, he indulges his favorite pastime — driving a four-horse carriage.

The magazine is produced by a staff of 11, all young. The editor is Kevin Doyle and the art director is Owen Hartley. When it comes to art "We go for simplicity," Fairchild said. "We want a magazine that is easy to read with a lot of lively photographs."

M's readers, according to the magazine, are slightly older and more sophisticated than the usual readers of men's magazines. They are also described as well-traveled, which is why many of M's stories originate in Europe.

One reader of M, a middle-age and affluent businessman, remarked recently: "I want to know where I can get the best suit in London, the best shirt in Milan. I find the profiles, from Agnelli to (Sony's chairman) Akio Morita fascinating. Also, in its approach to the quality of life, I find M very reassuring in that it is solid and stands up for old-fashioned values."

Although he said he would not read a fashion magazine, he finds that M projects a fashion message "which is very subtle and sublime. It goes beyond jeans, but it tells me that if Agnelli can wear jeans and a cashmere sweater, so can I."

However, another reader, a young film producer from Los Angeles, found M "much too old for me."

Whatever else it is about, M is about a growing market — the

"Turning" Mocks India Films

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The closing days of 1983 were not especially remarkable for new British drama (always excepting David Edgar's socialist epic "Maydays") and Christopher Hampton's wonderfully jokey "Tales from Hollywood" have brought us a rare treat: a new and extremely funny play about the English abroad. Brian Thompson's "Turning Over" at the Bush, comes to us with a marvelous kind of topicality. Here is a wickedly accurate account of the filming at an Indian hill station of a documentary called "I Could Be Happy Here." At the instigation of the British Broadcasting Corp. (for whom Thompson has, among thousands of others, been employed to make such a program) a children's book has been sent out East to come up with 60 minutes of good television about the quest for the perfect life. The trouble is that perfect lives and the making of television documentaries are two entirely different things. Our hero (played with a superlative kind of middle-class confusion by Gary Waldhorn) has to contend with a recalcitrant sound man, a drug-stoned director who has hated him ever since their shared school days, an Indian fixer incapable even of fixing his own lunch and the Maughamesque English lady resident in the locality and over-eager for a little visiting sex.

What is intriguing about "Turning Over," coming as it does from an author whose earlier work on both stage and television has given little indication of the rich comic talent unleashed here, is the way that it combines all the best jokes about filmmakers abroad with a very real drama about a man trying to come to terms with his personal truth in an impossibly dishonest situation. Nobody in the midst of cobbling together a television documentary should be asked also to examine themselves. By forcing his central figure to do just that, Thompson has managed to move from the middle of middle age, sex, travel, racial intolerance and, above all, the sublime lunacy of trying to capture on film a state of mind that one hasn't even firmly reached in real life. Thompson has managed (like Charles Wood in "Veterans") to encapsulate the deep sense of confusion and frustration at the borderline between wire where actors and writers on the one side confront directors and cameramen on the other, only to find that it is the technicians who have captured all the equipment.

But while he is putting the spotlight on people accustomed to escaping it — the latest Agnelli photographs were taken on a private yacht by a guest — Fairchild manages to escape to private retreats, including a chalet in Switzerland and a farmhouse in the Provence region of France.

Remarkably, Fairchild has managed to live a private life in a terribly public business, much of which was created by him. He is well-known for bringing intrigue and excitement to what could be a very boring business.

But while he is putting the spotlight on people accustomed to escaping it — the latest Agnelli photographs were taken on a private yacht by a guest — Fairchild manages to escape to private retreats, including a chalet in Switzerland and a farmhouse in the Provence region of France.

But this is not just a play for the

makers of documentaries. It is a play for anyone who has ever thought that India was the answer to anything and it was waspishly clever of the director, David Hayman, to cast in major supporting roles two of the cast who are about to lead off a 13-week television serialization of Paul Scott's "Raj Quartet."

"Turning Over" works on so many levels of professional, memo-

rical and social commentary that it deserves a vastly longer London life than its current month at the Bush.

THE LONDON STAGE

pausal and social commentary that it deserves a vastly longer London life than its current month at the Bush.

At the Hampstead, Dennis Potter's first stage play is a massive disappointment. After distinguished decades in television and occasionally cinema, Potter has come to the theater without much apparent notion of the sharper construction needed when there can be no fades or dissolves. Accordingly, his "Sufficient Carbohydrate" is a fair old shamblie, veering between a minor get-the-guests comedy and something vastly more portentous to do with metaphoric black freighters steaming through the night toward a better life.

Initially we seem to have here a straightforward professional and sexual contest: To a villa on a small Greek island have come the new American owner of a multinational food firm and its previous owner, a drunken Englishman with fond memories of the days when food was still made of things recognizable. Both Nicky Henson, as the American, and Dinsdale Landen, as the Englishman, turn in performances of considerable intelligence. But when their initial marital drama has been sorted out (both are accompanied on this holiday by unhappy wives) it is clear that Potter can't decide whether he is into a latterday rerun of "Private Lives," a drama of old England versus new America, or something vastly less tangible to do with the inchoate dreams of the only other member of the house party, the Americans' teenage son.

The result is an acridulated conversation piece that resolves nothing but moves in predictable circles, like an alcoholic croquet game through various familiar hoops of affluent angst. Potter is still rich in his language of loathing (the Englishman instead of blood has "warm, gray sludge"), but a dislike of supermarkets is really no basis for a two-hour drama.

And finally to the Duke of

York's for a short season, before a long European tour, has come John Barton's production of "The School for Scandal," a curious affair since it is directed by a long-time stalwart of the Royal Shakespeare Company but with precisely the kind of all-star cast that company has always avoided like the plague. Thus we get not only Donald Sinden (also a frequent member of the company) as Sir Peter Teazle, but Beryl Reid as Mrs. Candalour, Michael Denison as Sir Oliver Surface, Dulcie Gray as Lady Sneerwell, Nicola Pagett as Lady Teazle and Clive Francis as the evil

Joseph, all working in mixture of ancient and modern styles that manage to come together very well indeed at the last. This is not, in truth, an immensely revealing or thoughtful reconsideration of a classic text. Instead, it is an enjoyable canter through some familiar jokes leading up to a screen scene that can seldom have been better played, thanks largely to Sinden in unusually restrained form and Francis as a superlatively creepy villain. Those who wonder what acting in the classics used to be like before the arrival of the great concrete culture palaces of the National and the Barbican should have a look at this "School for Scandal." They will find it was not altogether to be scorned.

French Munching Too Many Legs For Good of Frogs

The Associated Press

PARIS — There are too many frogs on French dinner plates and not enough in ponds, the secretary general of the French Batrachian Society has warned.

Alain Dubois said Monday that French consumption of frogs' legs has increased 10 times in the past decade, endangering the native species of the amphibian.

Frogs' legs are considered a delicacy in France, with a taste that many say is a cross between chicken and rabbit. The dish is most often prepared with a Provençal garlic-and-hunter sauce.

"The increase in consumption is mainly due to the frozen foods industry," Dubois said. "The frozen foods industry has made frogs' legs into a national dish whereas in the past it was mainly a regional dish."

Dubois said the French Batrachian Society was organizing a national conference to be held next November to study ways to protect the frog population.

Games Companies Play For the Christmas Trade

By Joseph McLellan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They are

playing games with us. They are the established game manufacturers with names like Milton Bradley, Mattel, Parker and Ideal, and the newer, high-tech companies such as Infocom, Epyx, Broderbund and Coleco, that are linking space-age technology with timeless instincts for fantasy and competition.

Last year, about 240 American companies played for a total prize in the United States of \$6 billion. About 60 percent of that money comes during the last quarter of the year — the days leading up to Christmas.

It is a game of high stakes and sudden death. "Every time we have a board of directors meeting," says Douglas Thomson, "we have maybe four or five companies that go and four or five companies that come in." Thomson is the president of the Toy Manufacturers of America, the major U.S. trade association in the field.

"It's a volatile industry," he says, "a fashion industry with high risks, where you can win big or lose big. It's very much like the garment industry: one year it's designer jeans and you can't get enough of them. Then the next year, it's all gone and skirts are back."

In the last few years, the competitive picture has become more complicated. Traditional games are competing for the Christmas dollar not only with one another and with dolls and teddy bears and "Star Wars" spinoffs, but with a whole new array of electronic razzle-dazzle.

• Video games for those with speedy hands and eyes.

• Strategy games that will run on your home computer, such as "Tycoon," which challenges you to succeed in the stock market.

• Chessboards that will not only take your pawns but keep up an audile line of chatter as they do so.

• Plug-in machines that will compete with you in bridge, blackjack, backgammon and Scrabble.

There are approximately 150,000 varieties of toys and games on sale in the United States, with 5,000 new items coming into the competition each year and a similar number dropping out.

As a category, home video games have recently been the hottest items on the consumer market. It is still too early to say whether they will become perennials like Monopoly, but in the last few years they have

kept the Apples and Commodores humming and have captured by far the largest market segment. In 1980, video software sold to the tune of \$130 million in the United States; last year, it was over \$1 billion, not counting another \$90 million for the hardware to play it on. This compares to 1982 sales of \$600 million for dolls and accessories, \$569 million for games and puzzles and \$371 million for nonvideo electronic games — usually designed for businesslike home computers like the IBM PC.

Front-runners in this category seem to have great staying power. Except for Broderbund's Lode Runner, all of the Top 10 items have been on Softsel's yearly Hot List for more than six months. Seven of them have been there for over a year: Zork I and II, Choplifter, two games named Deadline, Snooper Troops 1 and Temple of Apshai.

Billboard's list of top entertainment software varies somewhat from Softsel's and seems more sensitive to new releases. A new game from Synapse called Blue Max has been in the Billboard "Top 10" for several weeks. It puts the player at the controls of a World War I biplane in combat, with limited fuel and ammunition, and it has had spectacular reviews in the trade press.

Games that do not depend on manual dexterity — adult games — tend to have lower but steady sales. Sargon, a chess program for home computers, has been on the Hot List for over a year in its second edition, and now an improved third edition is rapidly climbing in the middle of the chart.

Excluded from the Hot List be-

cause they integrate hardware and software are Monty, a self-contained unit that plays Scrabble, and the "Challenger" game machines of Fidelity Electronics, which give humans stiff competition in bridge, backgammon and chess.

• Variations on traditional games are still being produced and still attracting customers, even without the high-tech.

One of the latest and most popular is Trivial Pursuit — essentially a variation on Parcheesi, like most board games with dice from backgammon to Monopoly.

"Everybody hopes to find a stable," says Thomson, "develop a new Monopoly, a new Raggedy Ann, a new Barbie doll. Wouldn't you love to have your patents run out instead of being discarded? That's everybody's dream."



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'The Sea Did Not Swallow' Taiwan

Five Years After Losing U.S. Recognition, Island Thrives

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI—Five years after the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist government here and pushed people to the point of panic, Taiwan has developed a new self-confidence, a feeling that it has coped with the worst and need not fear the future.

The island's dynamic economy is again surging ahead, keeping its 18.5 million people among the most prosperous in Asia. Political maturity is coming as the ruling Nationalist Party of the late President Chiang Kai-shek hesitantly but increasingly opens the government to broader participation.

And, to its surprise, Taiwan is far from isolated internationally, even without extensive diplomatic ties.

"The sky did not fall, and the sea did not swallow us," William Chen, 43, an engineer who manages his family's electronics business, said the other day. "We all expected the worst, even an invasion by the Chinese Communists, but we are okay, really okay."

This assessment is widely shared and appears to have brought a remarkable change in the national mood here from the dark days that followed the Carter administration's decision in December 1978 to switch U.S. recognition from the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan to the rival Communist government in Beijing as of Jan. 1, 1979.

'Reality' Did Not Change

"Naturally, we wish the United States had continued diplomatic relations with us, but the American de-recognition did not change the reality of Taiwan," a newspaper editor remarked as he reflected on the past five years.

"That reality is shaped by our own efforts, we found, and not by others' perceptions of us."

"You could say we act—we produce, we sell, we grow, we live, we thrive actually—and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed."

Coping with the U.S. break in diplomatic relations even seems to have strengthened Taiwan in some ways, many people, both in and out of government, now feel.

The strategic conclusion that Taiwan's future, its security as well as its prosperity, depends ultimately on its economic vitality has brought increased efforts to move into technology-intensive industries, to develop more export markets and to raise living standards even higher.

Politically, the uncertainties of the future convinced many in the Nationalist leadership, including President Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, of the need to broaden the party's base with greater participation by native Taiwanese thus reducing friction with those who came here in 1949 after the Communist victory on the mainland.

More Than Just an Economy

Social, educational and cultural programs, so long the stepchildren of Taiwan's development efforts, are now getting more attention in the

belief that "we must be more than economic creatures," as a professor of psychology put it.

"The anxiety of the past few years made us see the shallowness of our society, and we are trying to remedy it," the professor said.

Taiwan's defense capabilities are, in the opinion of informed foreign analysts, stronger than they were five years ago.

"The Carter and Reagan administrations both sold enough weapons to ensure their ability to deter any attempt to invade or blockade the island," one analyst said. "Their superiority

You could say we act — we produce, we sell, we buy, we grow, we live, we thrive actually — and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed.

comes from technology, from very effective weapons systems, not from numbers.

"Ultimately, however, their security is political rather than military because China's relations with the United States, with Japan, West Europe and Southeast Asia are far, far too valuable to jeopardize by even threatening this place with force. Arguably, this makes Taiwan more secure now than when the U.S. had a defense treaty and troops here though [the Nationalists] would not agree."

The precedent created by the establishment of the large, nominally nongovernmental U.S. mission here, the American Institute on Taiwan, which replaced the U.S. Embassy, has enabled 14 West European countries to open trade offices here despite some objections from Beijing. Twenty-four countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, as the Nationalist government is called, but only South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa are regarded as significant among them.

International Companies

Taiwan's dynamic economy — real growth of 6.5 percent is expected this year, increasing the gross national product to more than \$50 billion — is attracting more and more large international companies, many of which had held back from doing business here for political reasons.

Nine major West European banks have opened offices in Taiwan, trade missions come almost weekly from around the world and foreign investment continues to grow. Pan American World Airways resumed its flights from Japan and the United States in July after a five-year hiatus and over Beijing's objections, and the Dutch airline, KLM, has begun flights from Europe, also ignoring mainland Chinese protests.

"Five years ago, a doomsday scenario seemed more likely," K.L. Huang, a bank economist, said. "We feared that the loss of U.S. recognition, which had been so much a fact of life and an underpinning for all we had done, might

mean our collapse. We were afraid of losing our export markets, the decline of investor confidence, unemployment, bankruptcies; in short, an accelerating economic collapse, bringing with it social and political collapse."

"This was never realistic, but we had to prove to ourselves that we could survive, and not just survive but do better . . . that is why there is such a strong sense of self-confidence today. We know we are not going to disappear, not tomorrow and not a decade from now."

Although the Nationalist government put on a brave face and calmed the angry anti-U.S. demonstrations that erupted after Washington broke diplomatic relations, "We all had the same what-will-become-of-us fear," a senior government official recalled, asking not to be quoted by name.

"We were all bitter, just so, at being treated so shabbily by the U.S., and we were all frightened that everything we had done on this island over 30 years would be lost," he went on. "Oh, we might survive this American sellout, we knew, but the prosperity, the stability and the international respect we had enjoyed were in danger. We said we would go it alone, but doing it, we knew was going to be very difficult."

Taiwan's greatest strength in this test came from its economic success, which is nearly legendary in postwar Asia.

"Our businessmen just won't quit," said James C.Y. Soong, director-general of the government information office. "If things are difficult, they try harder, look for another way, keep pushing."

More to the point perhaps is Taiwan's high living standard, perhaps higher than anywhere else in Asia except Japan, which gives practically everyone a stake in economic growth and the system that encourages it.

Many Emigrated to U.S.

"I remember going barefoot as a boy, and so a lot of other people," Chen Chi-hsiang, an electrical engineer, said as he sat in his comfortable four-room apartment with a stereo system, a video tape recorder and personal computer. "I may have done better, but even those at the bottom are riding motorbikes and watching color televisions and planning to buy cars and bigger apartments."

"It is not just government propaganda that life gets better; with hard work, it is the reality. That is the real reason for our confidence. Sometimes the future does look bad, and I would say the world recession was as much a challenge to us as the break in diplomatic relations with the U.S., but we managed to come through it and are stronger for it."

Even in the view of the Nationalists' critics here, Taiwan has emerged from that five-year test stronger politically and socially as well as economically.

"We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence," Antonio Chiang, an editor of opposition magazines, said. "We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit



A young woman seems to symbolize Taiwan's rediscovered balance with this traditional exercise of holding a fan still.

around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.

"Well, nothing happened. The worst time is past us. People have calmed down and we know we will survive."

One important result of this experience, Mr. Chiang continued, is that the Nationalist government can no longer use the "Communist threat" to justify its authoritarian rule, including continued martial law. Another has been the widespread conviction, he said, that Taiwan must concentrate on its own problems to assure its future and worry less about what Beijing might do in its desire to reunite the island with the mainland.

"We have now seen that all the strength of the Kuomintang [the Nationalist Party] comes from this land, this people," Mr. Chiang said. "If they don't realize that, they will lead us into a dead end."

"We want them to identify with Taiwan," he continued, reiterating opposition criticism that the Nationalists continue to operate on the illusion that they will recover the mainland and that Taiwan is just a temporary refuge. "If they don't identify with us, people here cannot support them forever. Then they are going to identify with us, then they must make a long-range program, a timetable, for Taiwan's political as well as its economic development. We cannot have an illusion as a national goal and hope to survive."

While acknowledging that such arguments have some validity as wide appeal here, younger Nationalist Party and government officials warn that they also tend to undermine the

government by calling into question its legitimacy, which is based on its claim to be the legal government of all China, including Taiwan province.

"There is not only room for reform," said Chen Li-an, deputy secretary general of the Nationalist Party's Central Committee, "there is

We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence. We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.

also need for it. . . . However, which reforms, how to implement them, and so forth. On all this, there are differences even within the opposition."

Opposition and independent candidates polled 29 percent of the votes cast in this month's legislative elections, but won only nine of the 71 seats at stake because of the sharp divisions among themselves.

Had a stronger and united opposition emerged from the elections, it would have been better, say younger Nationalist officials, who characterize themselves as progressives and want a more open political system. When the leading opposition figure, Kang Ning-hsiang, was defeated after months of radical attacks on him as too moderate, a government official remarked: "It would have been better if we had lost 10 seats and kept Kang Ning-hsiang as a partner in dialogue about the future."

What that future might be, few have any clear idea.

The government, for the record, insists that it is committed to the reunification of China and to the Nationalist recovery of the mainland, the bequest of Chiang Kai-shek, but at the same time declares that it will never negotiate with the Communists.

Beijing's carrot-and-stick strategy, launched five years ago to hasten reunification, appears to have lost much of its impact. The incentives of nationalism and economic benefits (the mainland offers the world's largest market to the entrepreneurs of Taiwan) seem to have limited attraction, and the threats implied in an uncertain future are no longer frightening.

"All the arguments over reunification have simply numbed people's minds," the publisher of a leading pro-government newspaper said, "and they dismiss them all as empty speculation. The matter is serious in historical terms, but most find it irrelevant to their lives. And, of course, there is deep suspicion about all the Communists' proposals. Frankly, we doubt very much whether a single promise would be kept."



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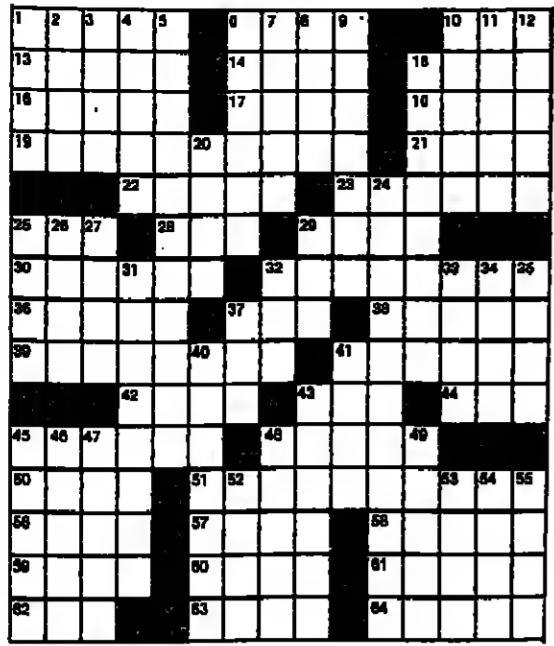
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- 13 Go out with a rush
- 14 — about (approximately)
- 15 Backpack, e.g.
- 16 Shire of films
- 17 Hartach of songbirds
- 18 Hot stuff from Mongibello
- 19 Underground rarity?
- 21 Done
- 22 Man without a country
- 23 Ancient asetic
- 25 Haggard heroine
- 28 Emulate Daedalus
- 29 H. M. Pulham et al.
- 30 Eastern temple
- 32 Employed
- 33 Brazilian territory
- 37 Fled
- 38 Sharp crest
- 39 Germane
- 41 Indo-European
- 42 His — (the nabob)

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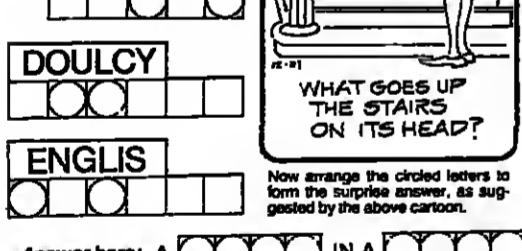
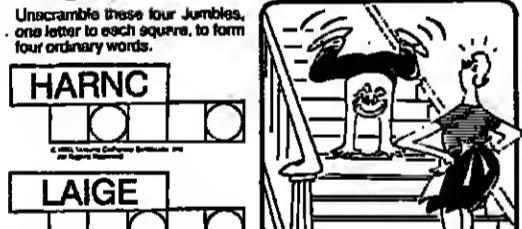
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- 3 Doozie
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- 8 Sunday
- 9 P.G.A.
- 10 Palindromic word
- 11 Port
- 12 — Ben Jonson's J. Young
- 13 Explanatory notes
- 14 Stage remark
- 15 Prefix with bodies
- 16 Round footballer?
- 17 Sheepkin
- 18 Music halls
- 19 'He's — card': Dryden
- 20 Kind of tide
- 21 Gildersleeve's nephew
- 22 Moines
- 23 Hill's partner
- 24 Wafers
- 25 Palindrome
- 26 Harness section
- 27 Alike, to Aloys word
- 28 Poor pugskin
- 29 Kind of tide
- 30 Rested one's feet
- 31 Poor pugskin
- 32 Rested one's feet
- 33 Shade of green
- 34 Mongibello
- 35 Writing surface
- 36 Surrounding quality
- 37 Dispensers of t.c.
- 38 — for driving test tomorrow
- 39 —?
- 40 Flee
- 41 Husk
- 42 Flee
- 43 Electrical unit
- 44 — ear ...
- 45 —
- 46 Les — Unis
- 47 Of a region
- 48 He played Barnaby Jones
- 49 Concept
- 50 Surrounding quality
- 51 Cut short
- 52 Low islands

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DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRABBLED WORD GAME by Hank Arnold and Bob Los



Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TUNED PIETY RATION OMELET

Answer: What the ambassador's dog certainly was not! — A "DIPLO-MUTT."

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Unsolvable these four Jumbles. One letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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HIGH LOW

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OBSERVER

A Tuxedo Junction

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I was 14 or so, my visions of how I would sin when I grew up were shaped by the movies. In that era, movies were filmed in black and white for a square screen and the actors almost always dressed for dinner. That is, they wore what was then called a tuxedo, or a tux.

Nowadays you have to call it a dinner jacket since people who call it a tuxedo are thought to be socially hopeless. Lyle Talbot never lifted a soup spoon until he put his tux on and Kay Francis never met Warren William for smirking over the cocktail shaker unless Warren was properly tuxedoed.

Inevitably, my vision of the sinning of which I would ultimately partake included a tuxedo, but only for the early part of the evening. This vision involved a woman named Cressida, who would look like Carole Lombard.

Cressida and I would seal our compact with a wink over the cocktail shaker, then dine at Edward Arnold's place — me impeccably tuxedoed — before going to a nightclub to dance the bolero. George Raft danced the bolero, didn't he? And when Raft danced the bolero you could see the steam coming off the gorgeous creature clasped in his arms.

Why my future partner in sin would be named Cressida, I do not recall. Maybe I had taken a Saturday afternoon off from the double features and read Shakespeare. Maybe Cressida seemed like the name of the future for women.

The feminine name of the future turned out to be Samantha. Many years have passed since I plotted to twin Cressida helplessly in my sinuous, tuxedoed coils and though I have since met dozens of Samantas, not a single Cressida have I seen.

Now have I ever learned to dance the bolero either. Or the tango, or the rumba, or the waltz, though my fox-trot has established me as the outrage of the ballrooms of three continents.

I foresaw none of this impending ignominy when I was 14 or so and studying the tuxedoed life on the silver screen. What I foresaw after devastating Cressida with my bolero was a penthouse, with the lights

By My Victrola, equipped with a supply of cactus needles and electric power to keep the turntable from running out of gas in the middle of the record, there would be a stack of Ross Colombo ballads and a three-record set of Ravel's "Bolero" with its primitive jungle summons to bestial passion.

At this stage, a change of dress would have occurred. Having bolted the penthouse door behind us, I would have said, "Excuse me while I slip into something more comfortable," and reappeared seconds later in a velvet smoking jacket.

Whether the garment I had in mind was actually a smoking jacket, I cannot say, for when the greats of Hollywood donned it for the kill they were too busy with the work at hand to waste time talking haberdasher.

It appeared to be velvet, had a shawl collar, was long enough to cover the hips and had a belted sash that knotted festively over the midriff.

I mention all this not to belittle old Hollywood's power to deceive and instead a fevered adolescent mind, but to caution any persons who may love me not to buy that smoking jacket being advertised by a haberdasher in New York.

For one thing, though the picture makes it look exactly like the smoking jacket I craved at the age of 14 or so, the ad copy refers to it simply as a "blazer-wrap jacket." I am appalled to see that it is now suitable only for "those evenings at home when a dinner jacket is too formal and a blazer too tux."

What distinguishes Beauvoir is that his insider's knowledge and direct participation in Haiti's spirituality is combined with an ability to interpret this world through Western eyes.

His life also reflects the problem facing the two Haitis — the African and the Western — and the difficulty of reconciling the two. Above all, Beauvoir said, his experiences had taught him that while voodoo has been viewed as bolding the country back, it is a part of its culture and stability and should be used as a channel for development.

"Haiti has a Western veneer, with an educational system, courts and a government," Beau-

By Marlise Simons

New York Times Service

CARREFOUR, Haiti — With a bachelor of science degree from Cornell and a master's in chemistry from the Sorbonne, Max Beauvoir never imagined that he would succeed his grandfather as a voodoo priest.

But at the family gathered at his grandfather's deathbed, Beauvoir's life suddenly changed.

"Just as a carnival band went by the house," Beauvoir recalled, "grandfather turned to me and said, 'You will carry the tradition.' It was not the sort of thing you could refuse."

Today, 10 years later, the 47-year-old former biochemist, a Haitian national, has exchanged the world of science for its antithesis. Haiti's voodoo realm of magic and encounters with spirits.

There are thousands of voodoo priests, known as *houngan*, among Haiti's six million people — probably one for every 1,000 inhabitants, some anthropologists believe. By contrast, there is one Roman Catholic priest for every 60,000 Haitians.

With their thousands of followers, the voodoo priests keep alive the intricate fusion of beliefs that were brought on the slave ships from West Africa and still dominate much of Haitian life. The voodoo priest is often the most influential person in a community, acting as healer, soothsayer, exorcist and counselor — and, in remote places, even as mayor and notary.

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"Haiti has a Western veneer, with an educational system, courts and a government," Beau-

voir said, "but this has very little to do with the way things really work. We should stop being ashamed and recognize what we are: a country with an African social structure that revolves around the voodoo community. Voodoo governs everything, our moral codes, the way we rationalize, eat, care, and work the land."

As Beauvoir sees it, Haiti has always made the mistake of using foreign models, first brought from France, then the United States. "Capitalism does not work here except to benefit a few

people, and Marxism is no good either," Beauvoir said. "We have to find a Haitian answer in harmony with what we are."

Beauvoir officiates at a sanctuary on a lush strip of land just outside Port-au-Prince — "a sacred place," he called it, "built between a mountain full of medicinal herbs, vodou spirits of the sea." To help finance the temple, he holds ceremonies for tourists in one part of the grounds.

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